

siring that she should receive the Sacrament with herself on Easter Sunday. Lady Portman is a daughter of the Earl of Harwood—Lady Pavistock is sister-in-law to Lord John Russell.

FROM THE EAST.
The accounts from Central Asia are highly favorable. We give such extracts as will serve to show the movements in progress.

LONDON, April 16.—An Indian mail has arrived by way of Egypt, with accounts to the 23d of February from Bombay. As regards India they are of a favorable nature, our troops having obtained the command of the Indus by the capture of Hyderabad and Bunker, which took place without any resistance. It is also stated that the Amers of Sindh have declared their adherence to the British government. The valuable steamer Semiramis was wrecked on the 13th of February, near the mouth of the Indus.

The Delhi Gazette of the 13th states, that the army of Scinde had passed the Indus, and was encamped at Shikarpore, but the news of the pacific state of Scinde had not reached the army of the Indus on the 24th of January. The reports of battles between the Scindians and the Bombay troops are declared to be unfounded. Some apprehensions existed of a formidable attack on the troops under Sir John Keane at Hyderabad, and a detachment under Sir Willoughby Cotton had consequently been ordered up to his support.

Sir A. Burnes was with the advanced force, and Sir H. Paine at Rohore. It was expected that the army at Shikarpore would be detained there for some time, and no active movements appear to be contemplated in any quarter. Lord Auckland was at Delhi on the 12th of Feb. Gen. Allard, a distinguished officer in the service at Rungjeet Singh, died at Peshawar on the 23d of Jan.

FRANCE.
The victory of the King over the coalition was evinced in the result of the election for President of the Chamber, which took place on the 16th of April. The candidate of the coalition was Odillon Barrot—the ministerial candidate was M. Pavy. The latter was elected by a majority of 30, greatly to the surprise and mortification of the Carlists and republicans, and the other odds and ends who had united in the hope of forcing the King to a virtual surrender of his authority. The upshot of the matter is, that a sufficient number of the doctrinaires, late opponents of the King, and Count Mole, have gone over—satisfied, probably, that the rule of their late allies would be more mischievous than any thing the King would be likely to attempt.

It was presumed that after this triumph Marshal Soult would renew his endeavor to form a ministry—that he would be successful—and that the new cabinet would be almost identical with that of Count Mole. If Thiers should join it, it would have an overwhelming majority at its command—if he should keep aloof, its majority would be smaller, but still probably sufficient.

The French government is said to have offered its mediation between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt. The French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople are said to have agreed to an arrangement, in consequence of which an Anglo-French squadron will be formed of six ships of the line, four frigates and ten smaller vessels, to watch the Turkish fleet on its issuing from the Dardanelles. Sir B. Stopford is also to send five ships of the line to Alexandria, and Admiral Lalande is to station three at Tunis. By this means, it is hoped, both the Turkish and the Egyptian fleet will be prevented from wantonly provoking a collision.

The Court of Cassation has decided against the appeal of Marsaud from the sentence of the tribunal at Brest, by which he was condemned to death, with Raimond, for the murder on board the Alexandre. Raimond did not appeal.

Lord Brougham and Messrs. Hume and Leader were at Paris during the recess. The former had been ill. A public dinner was offered him and declined—a private letter says because it was expected that Monsieur Papineau would also be present.

PORTUGAL.
There was a ministerial interregnum in this kingdom also. The ministers resigned in a body, in consequence of being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a bill they had introduced for increasing the army; and up to the 8th of April all attempts to form a new cabinet had been unsuccessful.

The following letter has been furnished to the editors of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE MARSAUD, AT BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, March 28, 1839.

"Captain Marsaud, who murdered the Captain and part of the crew, and took command of the French ship Alexandre, (which vessel was seized at Newport, R.I. some time since, and sent under the command of an officer from on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux,) has been tried, found guilty, and executed at Bordeaux for the above crime. A young man, his second officer, has also been tried and found guilty, but on account of his age, has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that 7 men were thrown overboard by his order, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only one half hour's time in order that he might write to and take a last farewell of his mother, and offered him (Marsaud) the sum of 30,000 francs for said half hour, but that he unmercifully denied it to him.

It is very much wondered at, in Bordeaux, why it was that the French authorities in the United States experienced so much difficulty from the American magistrates in having such a monster given up. It is also stated that four of the pirates crew who had a hand in the above mutiny and murders, are still in the United States, and that all the enterprises of the Commander of the French man-of-war Berge, could not induce the Americans to give them up.

SAM JONES.
It would appear from what follows, that Sam Jones has been doing a worse business than catching "a load of Clams." But, badinage apart—if the narrative is true, there is something of the Rhoderick Dhu in it:

"That whistle garrison'd the glen,
With fifty Semi-no-la men."

Georgia Journal.

From the Savannah Republican, May 1.

LATE FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

We are indebted to a gentleman arrived here yesterday in the steamboat Forester, for the St. Augustine Herald of the 25th, and the News of the 27th ult. We copy the following from the former paper:

INDIAN NEWS.—Capt Kenyon, of the Schr. Elizabeth, 7 days from Key Biscayne, has politely furnished us with the following:

A day or two previous to his sailing from Fort Dallas, a party of about 20 soldiers were sent out under command of a sergeant, to cut steamboat wood. After the sentinels were posted and the men commenced their work, one of them to alarm his companions, gave a mimic Indian yell, at the top of his voice, when suddenly rose up in full view almost within gun-shot, a body of 50 Indians. The sergeant promptly formed his men, and commenced a pursuit joined by Lieut. Ruggles, who on hearing the alarm, left orders for the remainder of his company to follow. The Indians moved off leisurely, preserving their distance, running when the soldiers ran, and walked. Finding pursuit unavailing, the detachment returned.

It is supposed the Indians contemplated surrounding the working party by surprise, when the accidental whoop of the soldier caused them to be discovered.

There is no later news from the high contracting parties Major Gen. Macomb and Sam Jones, but as their strong presumptive evidence that the Indians are generally out of ammunition, Sam will probably not exact too hard conditions.

"Thereby hangs a tail," as the monkey said when he placed his hand on his rump.

"Something rotten in Denmark," as the fellow said when he swallowed the egg.

"Don't rob yourself," as the farmer said to the lawyer, when he called him hard names.

"Terrible pressure in the money market," as the mouse said when the keg of spice rolled over him.

The Hon. R. G. Dunlop has delivered his credentials to the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.—Balt. Am.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The democrats of Fayette county will not forget, that a meeting will be held at the Court House, in Lexington, on the second Monday in June, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A long article was handed us by Mr. W. A. Verbyke, for publication in the Gazette, (as an advertisement,) animadverting on some publications of J. G. Trotter Esq., in the Western Globe. We promised to insert the article; but upon a mature examination, we deem it couched in such terms, that it would not have the effect intended by its author; and must beg to decline its insertion. The M. S. will be returned on application.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen, that the sale of "Longwood," the property of Jas. L. Hickman, Esq., will "come off" on Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

While "all the world" are in town at the races, we would advise them to visit Matthers' Cabinet Ware-Room, on Main street, and they will get a feast of the eyes that will doubly repay them for their trouble. If they are not satisfied with that, let them walk down to Dimick's, on Hunt's Row, and they can get a "sight" on just the same terms.

We are authorized to announce William Duncan, of Jessamine county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Garrard, Mercer, Anderson and Jessamine. Mr. Duncan is a plain, honest, intelligent, and talented farmer.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road company, on Monday last, in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Jacob Ashton,
Wm. M. Brand,
Chas. S. Morehead,*
James Guthrie,
Levi Tyler.

*Mr. Morehead was elected in place of Wm. A. Cocke, who declined a re-election. The others are old members.

BUST OF GEN. JACKSON.—Mr Hart, the Sculptor, who was engaged to repair to the Hermitage, to take the bust of Gen. Jackson, has returned to Lexington, having performed the duty assigned to him by the Committee. He has succeeded admirably in modelling a perfect likeness of the veteran hero, and supplied the subscribers with copies. Having the mould, Mr Hart can still furnish a few additional busts, at the low price of \$25. Any gentleman wishing a copy, can be supplied by leaving his name at this office, or with Dr. C. W. Cloud, where a likeness can be seen.

The following certificates, from gentlemen of eminence, who are intimately acquainted with Gen. Jackson, will bear testimony to the correctness of the artist:

"We, the undersigned, who have been long and intimately acquainted with Gen. Andrew Jackson, take pleasure in saying that we have examined the Bust executed by Mr J. T. Hart, and find it to be a true and correct likeness. Indeed, we might safely assert that it is a perfect fac simile of his features—every line true to nature, and the contour of the countenance perfect in size, form and expression.

WM. CARROLL,
FELIX ROBERTSON,
R. ARMSTRONG,
JNO. C. MCLEMORE.

Nashville, 1st, January, 1839."

It has been generally known, that, during the suspension, Mr. John Norton of this city made a demand upon the Northern Bank for six thousand dollars, which he had there in deposit. That the bank having refused to pay over the deposit in gold and silver, Mr. Norton handed the check to a Notary public, who was the teller in the Bank, and had it protested. That he instituted suit in the Fayette Circuit Court, and obtained a judgment against the bank for the amount of his demand, with interest, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, as provided in the charter. From this judgment the bank appealed.

The delay in deciding this case by the appellate court, has been a subject of general conversation, for months past.

We are at length enabled to give the opinion of the Court of Appeals, as delivered in the 8th May inst., with an account of the preliminary proceedings; which we do, without comment at this time.

COURT OF APPEALS, State of Kentucky, 11th April, 1838.

(The Northern Bank of Ky, appellants, against, John Norton, Appellee.)

Upon an appeal from a judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court.

On motion of the Appellee, it is ordered that the appellants show cause, on the 20th day of the term, why the appeal shall not be dismissed, because they have failed to file a transcript of the record, within the time prescribed by law.

"20th April, 1838. The appellants filed a transcript of the record, and the rule against them is discharged."

"Dec. 15, 1838. This cause came on, and was argued in part, and laid over for further argument."

"Dec. 17, 1838. This cause came again, the parties, by their attorneys, and it was argued in full; but the court not being sufficiently advised, took time."

"Dec. 24, 1838. It is ordered that this cause be re-argued at the next term."

"April 9, 1839. This cause came on and was re-argued, but the court not being sufficiently advised, took time."

"May 8, 1839. The Court being sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, delivered the following opinion, viz:

"The liability of the bank, under the 5th section of its charter, to pay damages at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the amount of money previously deposited therein, depends expressly, and essentially upon the fact, that payment of the amount, in gold or silver, is demanded and refused at the bank, 'in the usual banking hours.' On general principles of law, their liability to an action for the recovery of the deposit itself, depends upon a demand and refusal within the same hours. And with regard to the damages, at least, there could be no recovery by the depositor, unless this fact were established.

The Court, therefore, erred, in instructing the jury to find for the plaintiff, the amount of the deposit and the 12 per cent. damages thereon, if they should believe certain facts, of which, the fact of a demand and refusal in the usual banking hours, was not one. And as the evidence was not only not conclusive, but was not even in the demand, to rest merely on inference, which might or might not have been drawn by the jury, the records do not contain a sufficient foundation for the judgment.

"For the essential fact to which we have adverted, having been withdrawn from the jury, is not proved by their verdict, and the court cannot assume it, in support of the judgment.

"Upon mature and earnest consideration of the other questions presented by the assignment of errors, and the arguments of counsel—we are of opinion, that there is no other substantial error in the record to the prejudice of the appellants, unless it be as to the accruing damages included in the judgment; as to the property of which, in the form of action, the court is not entirely satisfied, and do not deem it necessary, in the present state of the case, to express an opinion.

"Wherefore, for the single error in the instruction before noticed, the judgment is erroneous.

It is, therefore, considered by the court, that the judgment of this circuit court be reversed; and the cause remanded for a new trial, in conformity with this opinion, without the payment of costs, which is ordered to be certified to said court."

The Spring Races, over the Lexington Association Course, commenced on Tuesday last. Result of the FIRST DAY, Tuesday, May 21.

BRENNAN'S STAKES.—A silver Pitcher of the value of \$100, \$100 entrance, for three year olds, mile heats. Nineteen named, seven started, as follows:

W. S. Buford's b f Minstrel, by Medoe, 2 1 1
dam by Alexander,
E. Warfield's c Gazan, 3 yrs old, by
Sir Leslie, dam Directress, crimson
and yellow, 1 2 2
Spear & Lelley's c Morehead
by Medoe, Multifloras, dress buff, 4 6 2
T. Vanswearingen's c Darley, by
John R. Allen, dam Lady Gray by
Sir Richard, green and buff, 5 5 4
James J. Allen's b c Robert Bruce,
by Clinton, dam by Archy, red
and blue, 6 3 5
R. Downing's (J. L. Downing's c f
by Singleton dam Isabella by Cap-
et, lilac, 3 4 dis.
J. McIntosh's c Emigrant, by He-
det, dam by Contract, distanced.
Time: 1st heat 1m 51½; 2d 1m 52½; 3d 1m 51½.

The first race yesterday, was won by R. Mosely's c 4 years old, by Frank, dam by Hamiltonian, at two heats.

The afternoon race, was won by Joseph Clinton's r f Roanna, 3 years old, by Archy of Transport, dam by Potomac.

Time: not reported to us.

THE NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC.—EMERSON'S FIRST PART.—A small book having the above title, has been sent to us, through the post office, postage paid! We profess not to be a competent judge of the work, until we shall have an opportunity of testing its utility, by placing it in the hands of a child of the proper age, which we shall do; yet from the great variety of cuts introduced, and the probable interest that a child would take in them, would seem to point to it as a valuable First book in Arithmetic."

It is advertised for sale in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Augusta, (Geo.) New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, but not in Lexington; although it will probably soon be in our book stores.

From the Washington Globe.

SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has determined not to send a special Minister to England at present, and we are permitted to publish the following extracts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson, as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subject.

EXTRACT.

MR. STEVENSON TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprized that, among the proceedings of the Congress of the U. States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the undersigned has now the honor of acquainting his Lordship with the President's wishes of Congress, has directed him to announce to her Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which has heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has no honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and see in it, not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition, the undersigned has been directed respectfully to urge the early consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embarrassments in which the two countries are now placed, will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earnestness with which he has pressed the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and, in closing this note, he can but indulge the confident hope that the final determination of her Majesty's Government will not only correspond with the just expectations which are entertained by his own Government, but that it will be the means of leading to such an adjustment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.

23 PORTLAND PLACE, March 30, 1839.

(EXTRACT.)

LORD PALMERSTON TO MR. STEVENSON.

Her Majesty's Government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England as a fresh proof

of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the frankness which it is hoped will always characterize the intercourse between the two Governments; and her Majesty's Government hasten to reply to that communication in the same spirit and with the same frankness. The President is desirous of knowing whether such a mission would be agreeable to her Majesty's Government, and whether it would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. That it would always be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to receive any person enjoying the confidence of the President, and sent hither to treat of matters affecting the interests of both countries, the undersigned is persuaded that the Government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of the Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject, should be carried on in London. But the Government of the United States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotiation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now the question at present to be considered is whether any advantages would arise from transferring the negotiation to London.

Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's Government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the Government of the United States. But Maine having refused to agree to a conventional line and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question; the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, and to ground itself the line of the boundary on the result of such a survey. In the meantime, the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end, and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the Government such information as may lead directly to a settlement of the controversy. The present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America, would not, upon his arrival in this country, and any thing to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States, before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a disappointment might thereby be caused which, however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless produce bad effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President; and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr. Stevenson that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's communication. (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Foreign Office, April 3, 1839.

From the Observer and Reporter.

To the Editor of the Observer and Reporter:

SIR:—As gross misrepresentations are going the rounds of the public press, and are also made by stump orators, I request that you and all Editors friendly to the cause of truth, will republish the charter that passed the Senate, at the last session of the Legislature, granting Banking privileges to the South Western Rail Road Bank in this State. From your readers will see, that instead of a charter dictated to Kentucky by S. Carolina for a Bank, to pay no bonus to the State, and irresponsible thereto, it was only a power conferred on a company to establish a Branch in the State, at all times subject to the control of the Legislature, and that, instead of its paying no bonus for Banking privileges, by the 24th section of the act, it was to pay the tax that our Banks paid, not exceeding a tax of 50 cents on the hundred dollars; and a right to impose any higher or greater tax was reserved to the State—a right not reserved on other State institutions. That by the 34th section, the Legislature reserves the right to examine the Branch, and that on the oaths of its officers.

In fine, the reader will see, from an impartial reading of the bill, that the Branch was wholly under the control of the State of Kentucky, and that, instead of its paying less, it would in fact pay more. The State Banks pay a bonus of 50 cents on the hundred dollars; but as the State owns one third of the Stock, she receives a bonus of only two thirds of a half per cent on the \$100 from the Stockholders for the privilege of Banking; whereas the State of Kentucky not being a subscriber to the South Western Rail Road Bank, she would receive from its stockholders the entire tax of fifty cents on the share, thus receiving from the Branch located here a clear revenue of five thousand dollars annually, on the million of capital employed. Whereas the State receives from the other Banks chartered but two thirds of that on the million of capital employed in the Northern Bank and Bank of Kentucky. So that when this charter is read and understood, it will be for the people to decide whether a Bank, the incorporation of which would reduce the rate of exchange between the South and West to be one per cent from the prevailing price heretofore extorted from our traders, and replenish our Treasury at the rate of \$5000 annually, has not been and is not grossly misrepresented. R. WICKLIFFE.

May 20, 1839.

"If we cannot alter things,
Why then we'll change their names, sir."

In days of yore, when drinking flip was a fashionable mode of dissipation, a worthy old gentleman came near losing his life by its excessive use.—While danger thus stared him in the face, he made a solemn vow that if he recovered he never would taste another drop of flip. Health returned, and with it his former appetite. Selfdenial could not long maintain the supremacy. "Cuff," said he one day to a favoured and favourite slave, "bring me a mug of beer." "Yes, massa," "Now drop in some sugar." "Yes, massa," "Cuff, set it down on the hearth and stick the hot end of the andiron in it." "Cuff paused a little. "Massa, me thought you swear you drink no more flip." "This is not flip, Cuff; you may call it warm sweetened beer, with a little rum in it." "Yes, massa, me berry tickled to—but—" "But what, you black rascal?" "Me berry much afraid de debil set it down flip."—Barre Gaz.

NEW GOODS.
FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY,
AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising
British, French, India and American
DRY GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.
Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,
Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL, in exchange for Goods, or on accounts. H. C. & Co. Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
George Hill, of Connecticut, to be Consul of the U. S. for the Port of Beodroom, in Turkey in Asia.
Amos Plumer, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Seth Salisbury, removed.—B.

MARRIED.
On the 19th inst, by the Rev. W. Holman, Mr. Joux Coow, to Mrs. MARGARET PITCHFORD, both of Jessamine county, Kentucky.

NEW GOODS,
JUST received, and for sale, by CAVINS & BRADFORD, No. 1 Hunt's Row, and assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. consisting in part of French, English, and American prints, Painted Muslins, Chally Muslin, Delanes, French and Russia Linens, &c. &c.
ALSO—a few thousand Spanish Cigars, all of which, will be sold low at public or private sale.
CAVINS & BRADFORD.
Lexington, May 23, 1839. 21—4f



Cincinnati Jockey Club Races.

THE SPRING MEETING, will commence Tuesday 11th June, (instead of the 3d or 4th week in May.)

FIRST DAY.—Ohio Breeders' Plate, value \$200, for three year olds, bred in the state of Ohio; mile heats.
Second Race, same day.—Proprietors' purse \$100, free for any thing; mile heats.

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday.—Cincinnati Plate, splendid Tea Service, value \$500; the amount of entrance governed by the number of subscribers.

Second Race, same day.—A Post Stake, for three year olds; \$100 each.

THIRD DAY.—Thursday.—Jockey Club Purse, \$500; three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY.—Friday.—Proprietors' purse, \$250, mile heats; best three in five.

FIFTH DAY.—Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats.

Owing to the Sweepstakes (as proposed in the first advertisement,) not being filled, the purses are differently arranged.

This beautiful Course will be in good order. The Stables are excellent. The Brighton House, contiguous to the track, affords every accommodation that gentlemen can desire, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Gates, a gentleman filling the station with much ability. LEWIS SANDERS.

Having been appointed by the Jockey Club, Collector of this Spring's subscription from the members, I will guarantee the payment of the purses advertised. GEO. CREAN, Marshal. 21—2w

May 23.

From the Observer and Reporter.

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NEW GOODS.

FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY,

AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American

DRY GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY

OPINION OF THE COURT.—Gibson, chief justice, delivered the opinion of the court, on Wednesday morning, May 8th, as follows:

To extricate the question from the multifarious mass of irrelevant matter in which it is enclosed, we must in the first place ascertain the specific character of the General Assembly, and the relation it bears to the corporation which is the immediate subject of our cognizance. This Assembly has been called a *quasi* corporation; of which it has not a feature. A *quasi* corporation has capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person; which the Assembly has not.—It is also established by law; which the Assembly is not. Neither is the Assembly a particular order or rank in the corporation, though the latter was created for its convenience; such for instance, as the shareholders of a bank or joint stock company, who are an integral part of the body. It is a segregated association, which though it is the reproductive organ of corporate succession, is not itself a member of the body; and in that respect it is unanimous. Having no corporate quality in itself, it is not a subject of our corrective jurisdiction, or of our scrutiny, farther than to ascertain how far its organic structure may bear on the question of its personal identity or individuality. By the charter of the corporation, of which it is the handmaid and nurse, it has a limited capacity to create vacancies in it, and an unlimited power over the form and manner of choice in filling them. It would be sufficient for the civil tribunals, therefore, that the assembled commissioners had constituted an actual body; and that it had made its appointment in its own way, without regard to its fairness in respect to its members; with this limitation, however, that it had the assent of the constitutional majority, of which the official act of authentication would be at least, *prima facie* evidence. It would be immaterial to the legality of the choice, that the majority had expelled the minority, provided a majority of the whole body concurred in the choice.—This may be safely predicted of an undivided Assembly, and it would be an unerring test in the case of a division, could a quorum not be constituted of less than such a majority, but unfortunately, a quorum of the General Assembly may be constituted of a very small minority, so that two, or even more, distinct parts may have all the external organs of legitimate existence. Hence, where, as in this instance, the members have formed themselves into separate bodies, numerically sufficient for corporate capacity and organic action, it becomes necessary to ascertain how far either of them was formed in obedience to the conventional law of the association, which for the purpose only, is to be treated as a rule of civil obligation.

The division which, for purpose of designation, it is convenient to call the Old School party, was certainly organized in obedience to the established order; and to legitimate the separate organization of its rival. In contravention, as it certainly was, of every thing like precedent, would require the presence of a very urgent emergency. At the stated time and places for the opening of the session, the parties assembled, without any ostensible division; and, when the organization of the whole had proceeded to a certain point, by the instrumentality of the moderator of the preceding session, who for that purpose, was the constitutional organ, a provisional moderator was suddenly chosen by a minority of those who could be entitled to vote, including the excommunicated commissioners. The question on the motion to elect, was put, not by the Chair, but by the mover himself, after which the succeeding party elected a permanent moderator, and immediately withdrew, leaving the other party to finish its process of organization, by the choice of its moderator for the session.

In justification of this apparent irregularity, it is urged that the constitutional moderator had refused an appeal to the commissioners in attendance, from his decision, which had excluded from the roll, the names of several commissioners who had been unconstitutionally severed, as it was alleged, from the Presbyterian connection by a vote of the preceding session. It is conceded by the argument, that if the synods with the dependent presbyteries by which those commissioners were sent, had been constitutionally dissolved, the motion was one which the moderator was not bound to put, or the commissioners to notice; and that what ever implication of assent to the decision which ensued, might otherwise be deduced from the silence of those who refused to speak out, about which it will be necessary to say something in the sequel, there was no room for any such implication in the particular instance. It would follow also, that there was no pretence for the deposit of the moderator, if indeed such a thing could be legitimated by any circumstance, of refusing an appeal from his exclusion of those who had not color of title, and consequently, that what else might be reform, would be revolutionary. And this leads to an inquiry into the constitutionality of the act of excommunication.

The sentence of excommunication, as it has been called, was nothing else than an ordinance of dissolution. It bore that the synods in question, having been formed and attached to the body of the Presbyterian church, under, and in execution of the plan of union, "be, and are hereby declared to be, out of the ecclesiastical connexion of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America; and that they are not in form or in fact an integral portion of said church." Now it will not be said that if the dissolved synods had no other basis than the plan of union, they did not necessarily fall along with it, and it is not pretended that the Assembly was incompetent to repeal the union prospectively, but it is contended that the repeal could not impair rights of membership which had grown up under it.

On the other hand, it is contended that the plan of union was unconstitutional and void from the beginning, because it was not submitted to the presbyteries for their sanction; and that no right of membership could spring from it. But viewed, not as a constitutional regulation which implies permanency of duration, but as a temporary expedient, it acquired the force of a law without the ratification of those bodies. It was evidently not intended to be permanent, and it consequently was constitutionally enacted and constitutionally repealed by an ordinary act of legislation; and those synods which had their root in it could not be expected to survive it. There never was a design to attempt amalgamation of ecclesiastical principles which are as immiscible as water and oil; much less to affect a comixture of them only at particular geographical points. Such an attempt would have compromised a principle at the very root of presbyterian government which requires that the officers of the church be set apart by special ordination for the work. Now the character of the plan is palpable, not only in its title and provisions, but in the minute of its introduction into the Assembly.

We find in the proceedings of 1801, page 256, that a committee was raised "to consider and digest a plan of government for the churches in the new settlements agreeably to the proposals of the General Association of Connecticut;" and that the plan adopted in conformity to its report, is called "A Plan of Union for the new settlements." The avowed object of it was to prevent alienation—in other words, the affiliation of Presbyterians in other churches, by suffering those who were yet too few and too poor for the maintenance of a minister, temporarily to call to their assistance the members of a sect who differed from them in principles, not of faith, but of ecclesiastical government. To that end, Presbyterian ministers were suffered to preach to Congregational churches, while Presbyterian churches were suffered to settle Congregational ministers; and mixed congregations were allowed to settle a Presbyterian or a Congregational minister at their election, but under a plan of government and discipline adapted to the circumstances.—Surely this was not intended to outlast the inability of the respective sects to provide separately for themselves, or to perpetuate the innovations on Presbyterian government which it was to produce. It was obviously a missionary arrangement from the first; and they who built up Presbyteries and Synods on the basis of it, had no reason to expect that their structures would survive it, or that Congregationalists might, by force of it gain a foothold in the Presbyterian Church, despite of Presbyterian discipline. They embraced it with all its desirable properties plainly put before them; and the power which constituted it, might fairly repeat it and dissolved the bodies that had grown out of it, whenever the good of the Church should seem to require it.

Could the Synods, however, be dissolved by a legislative act? I know not how they could have been legitimately dissolved by any other. The Assembly is a homogenous body, uniting in itself, without separation of parts—the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the government; and its acts are referable to the one or the other of them, according to the capacity in which it sat when they were performed. Now had the excommunicated Synods had been cut off by a judicial sentence without hearing or notice, the act would have been contrary to the cardinal principles of natural justice, and consequently void. But though it was at first resolved to proceed judicially, the measure was abandoned; probably because it came to be perceived that the Synods had committed no offence.

A glance at the plan of union is enough to convince us that the disorder had come in with the sanction of the Assembly itself. The first article directed *missionaries* (the word is significant,) to the new settlements to promote a good understanding betwixt the kindred to sects. The second and third permitted a Presbyterian congregation to settle a Congregational minister, of a Presbyterian minister to be settled by a Congregational church; but these provided for no recognition of the people in charge, as a part of the Presbyterian body—at least they gave them no representation in its government. But the fourth followed a mixed congregation to settle a minister of either denomination; and it committed the government of it to a standing committee, but with a right to appeal to the body of male communicants if the appellant were a Congregationalist, or to the Presbytery if he were a Presbyterian. Now it is evident the Assembly designed that every such congregation should belong to a Presbytery as an integral part of it; for if its minister were a Congregationalist, in no way connected with the Presbyterian church, it would be impossible to refer the appellate jurisdiction to any Presbytery in particular. This alone would show that it was designed to place such a congregation in ecclesiastical connexion with the Presbytery of the district; but it is not all. It was expressly provided in conclusion, that if the "said standing committee of any church, shall depose one of themselves to attend the Presbytery, he may have the same right to sit and act in the Presbytery as a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church." For what purpose if the congregation were not in Presbyterian fellowship?

It is said that this *representation* was predicated of the appeal previously mentioned; and that the exercise of it was to be restrained to the trial of it. The words, however, were predicated without restriction; and an implied limitation of their meaning, would impute to the Assembly the injustice of allowing a party to sit in his own cause, by introducing into the composition of the appellate court, a part of the subordinate one. That such an implication would be inconsistent with the tenor of the Assembly's proceedings, on other occasions is proved by the order which it took as early as 1791, in the case of an appeal from the sentence of the Synod of Philadelphia, whose members it prevented from voting on the question, (Assembly's Digest, p. 332,) as well as by its general provision that members of a judicatory may not vote in the superior judicatory on a question of approving or disapproving their records, (Id. page 333.)

The principle has since become a rule of the constitution, as appears by the Book of Discipline, chapter VII. sec. 3, paragraph 12. As the representatives of those anomalous congregations, therefore, could not sit in judgment on their own controversies, it is pretty clear that it was intended they should be represented generally, else they would not be represented at all in the councils of the church, by those who might not be Presbyterians; and that to effect it, the principle of Presbyterian ordination was to be relaxed, as regards both the ministry and eldership; and it is equally clear, that had the Synods been suffered to answer for the consequent error as an offence, they might have triumphantly appeared at the bar of the Assembly with the plan of union in their hand. That body, however, resorted to the only constitutional remedy in its power; it fell back, so to speak, on its legislative jurisdiction, in the exercise of which, the Synods were completely represented and heard by their commissioners.

Now the apparent injustice of the measure arises from the contemplation of it as a judicial sentence pronounced against parties who were neither cited nor heard, which it evidently was not. Even as a legislative act it may have been a hard one, though certainly constitutional and strictly just. It was impossible to eradicate the disorder by any thing less than a dissolution of those bodies with whose existence its roots were so intertwined as to be inseparable from it, leaving their elements to form new and less heterogeneous combinations. Though deprived of Presbyterian organization, the Presbyterian parts were not excluded from the church, provision being made for them, by allowing them to attach themselves to the nearest Presbytery.

It is said there is not sufficient evidence to establish the fact that the excommunicated synods had actually been constituted on the Plan of Union, in order to have given the Assembly even legislative jurisdiction. The testimony of the Rev. Mr. Squier, however, shows that in some of the three which were within the State of New York, congregations were sometimes constituted without elders; and that the Synod of the Western Reserve, charged with delinquency on that head, instead of denying the fact, promptly pointed to the Plan of Union for its justification. But what matters it whether the fact were actually what the Assembly supposed it to be? If that body proceeded in good faith, the validity of its enactments cannot depend upon the justness of its conclusions. We have, as already remarked, no authority to impeach its judgment, Assembly nor otherwise, as authority is given with conclusive force by the presiding judge who tried the cause. Upon an objection made to the inquiry into the composition of the Presbytery of Medina, it was ruled that "with the reasons for the proceedings of 1837, (the act of excommunication) we have nothing to do. We are to determine only what was done; the reasons of those who did it are immaterial. If the complainant were within the jurisdiction of the Assembly, their decision must be final, though they decided wrong." This was predicated of judicial jurisdiction, and the principle is necessarily as applicable to jurisdiction for purposes of legislation. I cite the passage, however, to show that after a successful resistance to the

introduction of evidence of the fact, it lies not with the

relators to allege the want of it. If then the Synods in question were constitutionally dissolved, the Presbyteries of which they had been composed, were, at least for purposes of representation, dissolved along with them; for no Presbytery can be in connection with the General Assembly, unless it be at the same time subordinate to a Synod also in connection with it, because an appeal from its judgment can reach the tribunal of the last resort only through that channel. It is immaterial that the Presbyteries are the electors; a Synod is a part of the machinery which is indispensable to the existence of every branch of the Church. It appears, therefore, that the commissioners from the excommunicated Synods, were not entitled to seats in the Assembly, and that their names were properly excluded from the roll.

The inquiry might be rested here; for if there were no color of right in them, there was no color of right in the adversary proceedings which were founded on their exclusion. But even if their title were clear, the refusal of an appeal from the decision of the moderator, would be no ground for the degradation of the officer at the call of a majority; nor could it impose on the majority an obligation to vote on a question put unduly and out of the usual course. To all questions put by the established organ, it is the duty of every member to respond, or be counted with the greater number, because he is supposed to have assented beforehand to the result of the process pre-established to ascertain the general will; but the rule of implied assent is certainly inapplicable to a measure which when justifiable even by extreme necessity, is essentially revolutionary, and based on no pre-established process of ascertainment whatever.

To apply it to an extreme case of inorganic action, as was done here, might work the degradation of any presiding officer in our legislative halls, by the motion and actual vote of a single member, sustained by the constructive votes of all the rest; and though such an enterprise may never be attempted, it shows the danger of resorting to a conventional rule, when the body is to be resolved into its original elements, and its rules and conventions to be suspended by the very motion. For this reason, the choice of a moderator to preside over the officer of the chair, even if he were removable at the pleasure of the commissioners, would seem to have been unconstitutional.

But he was not removable by them, because he had not derived his office from them; nor was he answerable to them for the use of his power. He was not their moderator. He was the mechanical instrument of their organization, and till that was accomplished, they were subject to his rule—not to his will. They were chosen by the authority of his mandate, and with the power of self-organization, only in the event of his absence at the opening of the session. Corporally present, but refusing to perform his function, he might be deemed constructively absent, for constitutional purposes, inasmuch that the commissioners might proceed to the choice of a substitute without him; but not if he had entered on the performance of his task; and the reason is, that the decision on such questions was not prematurely pressed here, is proper for the decision of the body when fully constituted and under the presidency of its own moderator, the moderator of the preceding session being *functus officio*.

There can be no occasion for its action sooner; for, though the commissioners are necessarily called upon to vote for their moderator, their action is not organic, but is subject to his rule—not to his will. They were chosen by the authority of his mandate, and with the power of self-organization, only in the event of his absence at the opening of the session. Corporally present, but refusing to perform his function, he might be deemed constructively absent, for constitutional purposes, inasmuch that the commissioners might proceed to the choice of a substitute without him; but not if he had entered on the performance of his task; and the reason is, that the decision on such questions was not prematurely pressed here, is proper for the decision of the body when fully constituted and under the presidency of its own moderator, the moderator of the preceding session being *functus officio*.

Many instances may doubtless be found among the minutes, of motions entertained previously; for our public bodies, whether legislative or judicial, secular or ecclesiastical, are too prone to forget the golden precept—"Let all things be done decently and in order." But these are merely instances of irregularity which have passed, *sub silentio*, and which cannot change a rule of positive enactment. It seems then that an appeal from the decision of the moderator did not lie, and that he incurred no penalty by the disallowance of it. The title of the excommunicated commissioners could be determined only by the action of the house, which could not be had before its organization was complete; and in the mean time he was bound, as the executive instrument of the preceding assembly, to put its ordinance into execution; for to the actual assembly, and not to the moderator of the preceding one, it belonged to repeal it.

It would be decisive, however, that the motion, as it was proposed, purported not to be in fact a question of degradation from the disallowance of an appeal, but one of new and independent organization. It was, ostensibly as well as actually, of transcendental power, whose purpose was to treat the ordinance of the preceding assembly as a nullity, and its moderator as a nonentity. It had been prepared for the event avowedly before the meeting. The witnesses concur that it was prepared as a measure of original organization, transcending the ordinance of the preceding assembly, and that the ratio for a specific violation of it. The ground of the motion, as it was opened by the mover, was not the disallowance of an appeal, which alone could afford the pretext of forfeiture, but the fact of exclusion. To affect silent members with an implication of assent, however, the ground of the motion and nature of the question must be so explicitly put before them as to prevent misconception or mistake; and the remark that he held the question in the instance, pointed at, not removal of the president incumbent, but a separate organization to be accomplished with the least practicable interruption of the business in hand; and if they indicated any thing else they were deceptive.

The measure was proposed not as that of the body, but as a measure of a party; and the cause assigned for not having proposed it elsewhere, was that individuals of the party had been instructed that the purpose of it could not be legal accomplished any other place. No witness speaks of a motion to degrade, and the rapidity of the process by which the choice of a substitute, not a successor, was effected, left no space for reflection or debate. Now before the passive commissioners could be affected by acquiescence implied from their silence, it ought to have appeared that they were apprised of what was going on; but it appears that even an attentive ear-witness was unable to understand what was done. The whole scene was of unimpeded haste, and it is still a matter of doubt, how the questions were put. Now, though these facts were fairly put to the jury, it is impossible not to see that the verdict in this respect manifestly against the current of the evidence.

Other corroborative views have been suggested; but it is difficult to compress a decision of the leading points in this case into the old fashioned limits of a judicial opinion. The preceding observations, however, are intended to show the grounds on which we hold that the assembly which met in the First Presbyterian Church was not the legitimate successor of the Assembly of 1837; and that the defendants are not guilty of the usurpation with which they are charged.

Rogers, J.—Opinion. After the patient and impartial investigation, by me, of this cause, at nisi prius, and in bank, I have nothing to add, except that my opinion remains unchanged on all the points ruled at the trial. This explanation is deemed requisite, in justice to myself, and because it has become necessary (in a case, in some respects, without precedent, and presenting some extraordinary features) to prevent misapprehension, and misrepresentation.

"Tell the truth, and shame the Devil."—This is an old adage, and we do not see it more strongly illustrated than it was recently in one of our city schools. A pane of glass had been broken, and the master enquired to know, not what boy did it, but requested that the boy who did it should rise in his seat and state *how he did it*—the master not knowing whether it was done by one of the scholars or not—upon which a lad very promptly rose in his place and stated that he did it, and told how it was done. The father of the youth sent word to the teacher that he would send a glazier and have the glass set, but one of the sub-committee returned for answer, that the city would most cheerfully pay the expense in such a case, where the lad so manfully, full and fairly acknowledged the fact.

[Boston Times.]

Great Excitement in Boston!!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated Bostoner, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goddard's Matchless Sanative in several cases, which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr. H. and W., bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came under the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "LUMBER ACHES"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be a "Consumptive," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

We think the open and candid course pursued by Dr. Watson and Hewett richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*, pronounced *PAST ANY RELIEF* and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and yet his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and expects the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, and could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.,

March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced me of the most pronounced utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a *wonder*. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date. Yours, &c.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with *pulmonary of the heart*, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects. Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you. Respectfully, &c.

ISAAC B. RICH.

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert McHenry had been wasting away in a *seated consumption* for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his ordinary business.

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c.

A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.

The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more doses of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

Sole Agent for Claremont.

Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me.

My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was assisted with his treatment of her, and she was partially relieved, there was no hope of her recovery, and her Doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fell in with three Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and has continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but

her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself WELL. TIMOTHY GEORGE.
Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838.

From the Vermont Phoenix.

HEAR YE!—THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARKE & Co., Agents for Brattleboro', Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefited by using the Sanative.

[Certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattleboro.] This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would certainly recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 3, 1838.

[Certificate from Saml. Cutting, Esq., of Guilford, Vt.] I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt., would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone has effected the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAMUEL CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

[Certificate from Henry Clark, Esq., of Brattleboro.] This certifies that I had suffered for many months from an obstinate cough which resisted a great variety of medicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed it entirely in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to excellent health.

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 12th, 1838.

The above Medicine is for sale by D. S. ROWLAND, General Agent, 188 Washington street, Boston where numerous letters certifying to the good effects of the Medicine may be seen. Also, sold by most of the Postmasters in America, and at Lexington, Ky., by DANIEL BRADFORD, Agent. Price, three and one third dollars (\$3.50) per half ounce.

Dec. 4, 1838.—21-1f

Longwood for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 29th of May inst., this desirable residence, containing 14 ACRES of LAND, a portion of it in the city limits, about one mile from the Court-house. Upon it is a Dwelling house of Brick, conveniently arranged, and of the most substantial kind, and all necessary out buildings. The grounds are all well improved as in the vicinity of the city, and ornamented with the most choice and delightful *Shrubbery and Fruit Trees*, that this climate boasts of. I consider it unnecessary to enter into a lengthy description of this property, as persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine it for themselves, and I am sure that no description I could give of it can equal its merits.

Also, at the same time, will be offered for sale, 14 ACRES adjoining the above, fronting on Main Cross Street, immediately out of the city limits, in progress of being improved. An equal number of acres, as desirable for improving and converting into a residence, cannot be procured in the same distance of the city.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third Cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest.

Hour of sale 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
JAMES L. HICKMAN.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-1d

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.
JOHN BOWMAN.
May 2, 1839. 18-1f

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS RANKIN.

No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-1f

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.

T. R.

FIRE! FIRE!!

WANTED immediately, TWELVE POLES, from 20 to 30 feet long—straight—and free from knots—not to exceed 5 inches in diameter at the butt. A liberal price will be paid for them, by the Committee of the Lexington Fire Companies.

C. W. CLOUD, Chairman Com.

May 16, 1833. 20-3t.

R. H. Menifree

HAS resumed the practice of Law. Besides the Courts held at Lexington, he will attend the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Scott.

Lexington, May 16, 1839 20-1m

Doctor Holland

HAS changed his residence to Mr. HARRIS'S, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-5s

SCIENTIFIC EST

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

WOOL CARDING & SPINNING.

At his old stand, upper end of Main Street, and he is now in complete operation. Wool from adjoining counties carded immediately.

He still continues to COLOR and WEAVE CARPETING.

CARPETS and JEANS kept constantly on hand for sale, or exchanged for Wool or Wood.

ISAAC SPRAY, 2m-18
Lexington, May 2, 1839.

SAMUEL OLDHAM, Barber and Hair Dresser,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past 12 or 15 years, and is happy to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues his business in all its branches, at the old established and well known stand, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Intelligence Office, where he gives his undivided personal attention to the wants of his customers. The public are assured that no pains or expense will be spared to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, and from his long experience in business, and his determination to please, he hopes to be able to continue to give general satisfaction, and solicits a reasonable share of public patronage. He begs leave to inform the public that his

FANCY STORE,

Immediately in front of his dressing room, is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in similar establishments. Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles:

English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose waters, &c. &c.

Supper Breads and Macassar Oil; Antique do.

Ladies Braides of every shade and description, Ringlets and Puff Curls.

A large lot of Curling tongs, Gent. Wigs, Toupees, etc.

A large lot of superior Razor and Razor Straps, Backgammon Draft, and Chess Boards; Dominoes, etc.

Hair, Cloth, and Shaving brushes, of best quality, Fine Stretched Bosoms and Collars, a very superior article.

A great variety of Stocks, Neckkerchiefs, and Suspensors.

A large lot of Barber's shears, Toys of every description, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.

His BATH HOUSE, immediately in rear of his Fancy Store and Dressing Rooms, is now open for the season. To those who have once enjoyed the luxury afforded by a visit to his bath house, he feels it unnecessary to say anything to induce a repetition of their visits. To others he would remark, that his bathing rooms are furnished with every thing that necessity, comfort, convenience and neatness would require.

Lexington, May 9, 1839—19-1f.

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-1f.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held in the City of Lexington on the 3d Monday in May NEXT, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto.

April 9, 1839. 15-1d of the Lex. & O. R. R. Co.

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-1f.

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DODGE'S Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1f.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD, ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1839 16-1f.

FOR SALE.

A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.

Lexington, March 21—12-1f.

Auction and Commission Store.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the ELYOT and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, opposite the lower end of the Market House, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov 23, 1838—47-1f.

Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weakness consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

JABEZ BEACH,

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f.

NEW FIRM.

M'LEAR & BEARD,

HAVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. McLEAR, corner of Main street and Broadway, and they would respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Comprising every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c. &c. are the best that could be procured in New Orleans, which, with every other article in their line, will be sold as low, and on as good terms, as any other house in the city, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, as they feel assured that they can offer as great inducements as any other house.

They have just received a large assortment of Queensware and Stoneware. Also, 250 barrels of Cumbernough's superior Superfine FLOUR, &c.

Advances made on goods sent on commission. They will receive and forward goods at the usual prices.

F. McLEAR,
JOSEPH BEARD.

Lexington, April 25-17-3m

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT, and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed a PAVEMENTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY, may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.

For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-Str. Lex.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS and Mattresses. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
No. 15, Hunt's Row.

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 27, West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. G. MORRISON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is receiving and opening at his Store Rooms, (one door above Huggins' Corner,) a large and fashionable assortment of

English, French, India & American Merchandise, Embracing every description of Goods suited to this season and the approaching season, and including many scarce and desirable articles, not usually brought to the West, all of which have been selected out of the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, with care and attention, at unusual low rates, and will be sold upon accommodating terms, either by the quantity or at retail. Purchasers visiting this market, will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call before buying, as I can assure them my assortment is very large and complete, and I am disposed to sell Goods as CHEAP and upon as fair terms as any House in Lexington. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves, as I will take great pleasure in showing my Goods.

In the above will be found a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and New Style Goods for gentlemen and boys' summer wear. French Painted Lawns, Melins, Chintzes, Embroidered and plain Muslin Delaines, Painted Chailys, Light Indianes; Scotch Ingrain and Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Ladies and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gloves, &c.; Elegant French Needlework, Muslin Caps and Collars, New Style Straw Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs.

Good coarse Wool, Jams, Linsey, Socks, Feathers Bacon, &c. taken at the market price for Goods.

J. G. MORRISON.

March 21, 1839—12-2m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-1f.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as a thief. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-1f

F. K. HUNT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. His Office is on Short-Street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—8-3m.

BLUE-LICK WATER.

THE first spring arrival of this healthful and delicious water, has just been received, by D. Bradford, No. 28, Main St., and will be sold by the barrel or smaller quantity.

The price for a barrel will be \$4 50, and in every instance \$5 in addition must be deposited until the barrel is returned.

April 4, 1839 14.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
"BROWNING & HEADLEY."

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-1f

B. & H.

Plate, County, Corporation & Company SEALS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and despatch, at his Watch and Jewellery Establishment, No. 27, Main-Street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

FRANKLIN THORPE.

April 4, 1839. 14-1f.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine,

More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-1f.



Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM,

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS.

March 21, 1839—12-1f.

Elizabeth Meridith's Creditors

ARE hereby notified, that I will sit as Commissioner at my office on the 20th or May next, and receive and audit claims against the estate of Elizabeth Meridith, dec'd. from that time until the 15th of June, 1839, at which time a Report will be made to the Court, and all claims not then presented will be barred.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

April 19, 1839. 17-1d



TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble, Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. NOLLE, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of

TINWARE,

which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Stair and other Lamps, and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-half cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7-1f

SPUN COTTON,

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GO-E COIN AND WHEAT. I say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-1f

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED. TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not neglect to make his friends and his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—49-1f

WINE.

MADERA—In pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

TINTA-MADERA—In Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—In qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

PORT, White and Red—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

CONSTANTIA—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

ROXBURY and CANARY MADERA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;

HOCK—in cases;

LOUBIENHEIMER;

JOHANNESBERGER, [Cabinet];

HOCKHEIMER;

SAUTURN;

MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;

CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;

SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of **CLARETS**.

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro.; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,

A large supply of Champagne and Cogniac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brands; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEV. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. March 14, 1839—11-1f.

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

Wooly-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS and CASIMERES, of the finest the city could furnish;

Plain and Figured Satins, Toilets, Mersailles, and other Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boys' Summer Wear;

Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Children's Dresses;

Thread Lisle and Muslin Lace, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment;

Pompadour, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior;

Mouslin De Lains, Ponce de Cherry, Chally and Challiots, Plain and Embroidered;

Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poul de Soi, Gro De Paris and Verita Lustrating Silks, Fancy Colors and Black;

Black and White English Plain, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hosiery and Half Hosiery;

Ladies' and Men's White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hoskins, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves;

Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens, Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great variety;

Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new article;

Mens and Children's Shoes;

Mens and Boys' Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line;

Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays;

Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

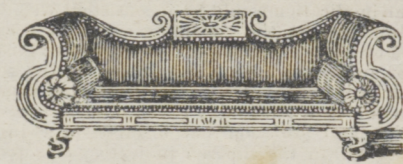
It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and will sell, either RETAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.

We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying.

D. M. CRAIG,

E. W. CRAIG.

Lexington, March 20, 1839.—12-1f



LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years, that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

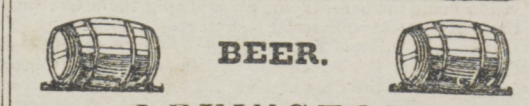
On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Warehouse, in or out of Eastern City. Call and see, and I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Warehouse. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

F. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.

April 4, 1839 14-1f



BEER. LEXINGTON BREWERY,

West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.

JOHN R. CLEARY.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838.—46-6m

JOHN M. McALLA, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURE OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats

December 27, 1838 52-510th10h

THE TEXAN EMIGRANT,

NARRATING his Travels and Adventures, and exhibiting a correct Map of the Country; describing Climate, Soil and Productions, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Towns, Laws; Education, Morals, Usages and Customs of the inhabitants, together with the causes of the Revolution, the operations of the contending armies, and containing a condensed statement of interesting events from the first European settlement in 1692, to the meeting of the Third Congress, which convened at the City of Houston, on the first Monday of November, 1828. Also, an Appendix, containing extracts from the Constitution; the Land, Revenue and Tax Laws, and a Price Current of such commodities as are in general demand.

BY COL. EDWARD STIFF.

The above work will be printed on good paper, handsomely bound, will contain about 200 pages close print, and will be delivered to subscribers for \$1 50 cents, payable on delivery. Any gentleman is authorized to act as agent for the work; who will interest himself in obtaining subscribers, a list of whom he is forwarded to New York by the 1st of July, and all such agents will be remunerated by a commission of 20 per cent. Relying on the proverbial liberality of editors and publishers, they are requested to publish this prospectus and address for one month, and forward the papers containing the same to the address of the undersigned at New York City, and they may receive payment in Books, at 25 per cent. discount, or in cash, at their option.